avoid danger of any kind, and are fierce and

them have met with signal discomfiture.

IS REMARKABLE FOR ITS CLEANLINESS,

and the burrows, "strategetically conducted

under roots and around rocks. * * give it

every advantage over the dog." It is not record-

ed, so far as the writer is aware, that here these

creatures "dig pits for the reception of all

commonly free from impurities both within

Without, perhaps, being gregarious in a

strict acceptation of that term, badgers live in

colonies, and although not migratory, they

are certainly nomadic, shifting their quarters

Audubon and Bachman have recorded the

most elaborate observations of Taxidea in a

state of captivity. The young one domiciled

with these naturalists upon the Upper Missouri

had to be banished from their apartment on

account of its destructiveness. It broke all

fragile articles, tore to pieces whatever could

be torn, and uprooted the hearth-stones in or-

captives studied were rather dull and sleep

up. In Audubon's opinion the disposition is

these indefatigable diggers made not one but

as many as time and space permitted. During

(To be continued.)

He Wanted a Galde.

"I say, chark, won't you let me see a guide?"

who is registered as "Sir Stuart Beresford,

rectory, slammed it on the counter, and said to

"Pardon me, but I did not wish to see a lot

"That was my fault, replied Mr. Davis. "I

This did not suit the Englishman, who said

"I say, clark, you are not sufficiently ac-

quainted with me to act as though we were old

chums, you know. Kindly keep your jokes

and treat me as you should. Politely I asked

books. Now will you give me a guide, or will

a guide you want," returned Mr. Davis,

don't feel like going over alone."

bas been placed at his disposal.

as marked as it was gratifying.

weeks.

the band?"

"Certainly, if you will tell me what kind of

"Any kind will do so long as he is a live

guide. You must have them about. Chicago

is like a new world to me. Never saw your

place before. Cannot you get a man to walk

over to the Post-office and back with me. I

A bell boy was sent out with Sir Stuart

to bring him home and the guest was satisfied.

The Instrument Be Played.

[Chicago Herald.]

the recent courts-martial and investigations

are going about in Army circles, and one of

them comes from Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

When a member of the military band at the

barracks came to the post Surgeon with a long

face and a plaintive story about a sore throat,

he was treated with a consideration which was

"Sore throat, ch?" said the Surgeon pleas-

antly. "Let me see. Oh, that's not so bad. A

take no chances on renewing the trouble by

using your throat, though, so I will recommend

that you be excused from active duty for two

Armed with the Surgeon's certificate the

bandsman obtained his two weeks' relief from

active duty. The two weeks had just come to

an end when he met the post Surgeon on the

"How's the throat?" he said, pleasantly,

"That's good," said the Surgeon. "You can

get back to your duty now without fear. By

the way, what instrument do you handle in

"The small drum, sir," said the musician.

Do Not

Be Deceived

If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do

articles when Hood's Sarsaparilla is called for,

simply because a little more profit will be made

fore if you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla, insist upon

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

having it. Isn't that fair?

Surgeon recognized the face and stopped.

"It's quite well, sir," was the reply.

parade-grounds. The bandsman saluted. The

Some amusing stories relative to the effect of

The clerks at the hotel fear the young English-

[Chicago Mibune.]

fastidious than a savage.

the counter:

whenever the supply of game runs short.

and without.

posed to the Eleventh Corps were less than of | Union brigades about the same. those opposed to the First Corps, but this was doubtless because the latter were engaged for a

longer period of time. The losses of the brigades principally engaged the first day were as follows:

CONFEDERATE.	
Hay's Brigade(about	1 200
Boke's Brigade "	180
Gordon's Brigade	300
	\$400
Daniel's Brigade	800
Iverson's Brigade	150
Dole's Brigade	170
Ramseur's Brigade	1600
O Near's Brigade	
A CHARLEM & DEREGRAD	800
#30ckcaborough's Brigade	140
Archer's Brigade	770
Davis's Brigade	. 900
Perrin's Brigade(about	100
Lane's Brigade	200
Thomas's Brigade	50
Benles's Brigade	500
-	

Total infantry, about (The losses of the Confederate artillery the first day were trifling.)

UNION-FIRST CORPS. Fron Brigade. 1.092 Cutter's Brigade.

Paul's Brigade ... Baxter's Brigade, Stone's Brigade. 853 Artilliery Total, First Corps...... 5,701

(Note.-Nearly all this loss was suffered the first day. Stannard's Brigade, not engaged the first day, lost 351 the third, making the total of the First Corps losses about 6,052.) ELEVENTH CORPS.

Von Gilsa's Brigade..... Smith's Brigade Schimme plennig's Brigade Kryzanowski's Brigade.....

Total, Eleventh Corps, about....... (Note.-All the brigades of the Eleventh Corps suffered their principal losses the first day. Some of them suffered considerably in Early's charge on the night of the second, notably Von Gilsa's and Ames's, but according to all that can be gleaned from their regimental reports 600 would cover the losses of the Eleventh Corps the second day. The official total of the Eleventh Corps losses for the whole

battle is 3,80L) It therefore appears, as nearly as can be ascemined from the returns, which do not in all cases divide the losses between the different days, that the 16 Confederate brigades engaged the first day lost about 6,760 men, while the 12 Union brigades opposed to them lost about 9,021-or allowing for the necessary uncertainty of the mode of computation, in view of the lack of exact data for the losses of each day, it will be sufficiently accurate for the purposes of history if we say that the Confederate losses were 7,900 and the Union 9,000 in the first day's fight. This, in view of the extent to which the Union troops were outnumbered and otherwise disadvantaged at every stage of the | Harrow's Brigade battle of that day, is no more than a fair pro- Webb's portion. Troops compelled to sustain repeated | Hall's shocks from fresh commands of the enemy, always suffer more heavily than when only called upon to maintain a fair combat with an

In the second day's battle of Gettysburg the principal contestants were as follows: On the Confederate side were Hood's Divis-Law, G. T. Anderson and Benning.

Anderson's Division, consisting of the bri-Perrin's and Thomas's Brigades, of Pender's and our troops on the defensive. Division.

This is a force of 17 brigades, all of whom must have been in action, as the reports of their commanding officers show that they all suffered more or less ioss during the second day. Their force, according to the data availthie, was at least 25,000 to 26,000.

ON THE UNION SIDE were the two divisions of the Third Corps, embracing six brigades-Graham's, Ward's and De Trobriand's, of the First (Birney's) Divis ion; and Carr's, Brewster's and Burling's, of the Second (Humphreys's) Division, Sweitzer's and Vincent's Brigades, of Barnes's Division, and the three brigades of Ayres's Division, under Day, Burbank and Weed, besides Tilton's and McCandless's Brigades, which got returns of the Confederate brigade commanders into action near dark. Of the Second Corps, the whole of Caldwell's Division-four brigades, commanded by Cross, Kelly, Zook and Brooke, were engaged, together with Carroll's, Smyth's and Willard's Brigades, of Hay's Division. The other three brigades of the Second Corps-Harrow's Webb's and Hall's, forming Gibbon's Division-were in reserve, though they all suffered somewhat, but not in propor-

tion to the others. This is a total of 23 brigades, and as a whole gades would seem to judicate.

over by 7:30. There was no time for manuvering. It was a succession of attacks and counter attacks, onslaughts and repulses, all quick, fierce and desperate, but not productive of so heavy average casualties as had marked the first day's battle, in consequence of being less prolonged. On the Confederate side the losses of the bri-

gades principally engaged were as follows:

Kershaw	
Setaines	
Barks hile	3
Law.	- 4
G. T. Anderson	- 4
Robertson	
Benning	- 2
Wilcox	
Weight	n 3
Wright	- 15
# 4.213 commence contraction contraction and a second province and	
Poscy.	
Pettigrew (about)	
Perrin	
Lane (about)	
Thousan (about)	9
Thomas (about)	
	-

Total infuntry (about) (The Confederate artillery losses were more severe the second day than the first, amounting to about 300, as nearly as can be ascertained.) On the Union side the losses of the brigades principally engaged were as follows:

		4,369	2,522	1,748
Cross's Br Kelly's Zook's Brooke's Carroll's Smyth's Willard's	**			195 358 889 211
Total.	Second	Corpe	***************************************	2,566
In the	Third	and Fifth	Corps the	brigade

losses were as follows: Graham's Brigade ...

Ward's De Trobrishd's Carr's Brewsier's Burling's Artillery	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	######################################		
Total, Third	Corps	4	.196	
Tilton's B Sweltzer's Vincent's	rigade **	********************************	125 427	
Day's (Reg.) Eurbook's (Reg.) Weed's	85 55	**************************************	352 382 447	

Total, Fifth Corps Total Confederate loss, second day, about.......8,000 owner of the voodoo. Total Union loss, second day, about

These statements refer to the battle of the the Peach Orchard and Round Top, on our left. | take it." Just at nightfall the brigades of Hays and

First Corps. The brigades of the Eleventh | Cemetery Hill, and were repulsed by two bri-Corps made a good stand at first against the gades of the Eleventh Corps, aided by part of leading troops of Rodes and Early, but they | Carroll's Brigade, of the Second. The losses were both outnumbered and outflanked. From | here were trifling in comparison with those the official reports and returns it would appear | already shown. The loss of the two Confedthat the losses of the Confederate brigades op- | erate brigades was about 450, and of the three |

> It will be observed that the losses of the second day were not so heavy in proportion to numbers engaged as on the first day on either side. This was due partly to the fact that there was as a rule more cover for the troops, partly to the fact that the rebels had lost the cheerful sang froid with which they had "waded into' the old First Corps the previous day, and fought with much more caution, but mainly to the shorter duration of the actual conflict. On the third day two battles were fought. The first was between the six brigades of the Twelfth Corps, assisted by one from the Sixth; and the four brigades of Edward Johnson' Division, assisted by two of Early's and one of

Rodes's. In this battle the Confederate losses were as follows: Stemart's Brigade Nicholl's Stonewall Jones's Smith's

Daniel's Artillery Total The Union losses were as follows: McDougall's Brigade. Lock wood's 898 Ruger's Candy's 106 Kane's Greene's

Artillery

Shaler's

In this battle of Culp's Hill the forces were equal, but the Confederate loss was as two to one of ours. The cause of this discrepancy was the fact that, almost without exception, it consisted of assaults by the Confederates against strong positions on the slopes of a heavily-wooded hill, the only considerable diversion being a gallant charge by Kane's Brigade at the outset of the fight to retake some slight works of their own which the rebels had occupied when they were temporarily abandoned during the night. In the great artillery duel, which formed the

second part of the third day's battle, the causalties of the infantry brigades were light. Pickett's charge involved primarily but comparatively small forces on either side. It was made by three brigades of Pickett's Division, and was met and repulsed by the three brigades of Gibbon's Division, of the Second Corps, aided by Stannard's Brigade, of the First Corps Other commands co-operated to some extent on each side and suffered some loss in so doing, but in the main the foregoing statement is historically true; and neither Pickett's nor Gibbon's troops had been heavily engaged in any previous contest-Pickett's not at all and Gibbon's but slightly during the second day. In Pickett's three brigades the losses were as

follows: Garnett's Brigade Armistead's Gibbon's three brigades lost as follows: . 1,636 Stanuard's Brigade .

1,987

Some of Pickett's loss was from the fire of our artillery and detachments of our infantry on his flanks while he was advancing-notably ion, consisting of the brigades of Robertson, the 20th N. Y., 8th Ohio and 151st Pa. Some McLaws's Pivision, consisting of the brigades | fire. But in the main the losses were inflicted | icana) is divided, that Prof. Baird found it of Kershaw, Semmes, Barksdale and Wofford. by the forces which actually came in contact, gades of Wilcox, Mahone, Posey, Wright and | the Confederate losses were greater than ours. | That is to say, the European and our own forms, Persy-(though Mahone and Posey were not In all other contacts during the struggle, very heavily engaged)-together with Petti- ours exceeded theirs, notwithstanding the fact | festly generically distinct. Notwithstanding grew's Brigade, of Heth's Division, and Laue's, that they were almost always the assailants The official grand total of losses at Gettys-

n	burg are as follows;		
ef.	UNION.		
d d	Wounded	3,155 14,529 5,365	
	The state of the s	22,049	
	CONDEDERATE.		
d	Killed	2,592 12,709 5,150	
*	W. A. I		WAY TO

(The figures in parenthesis refer to statements on other authority than that of the "revised returns." In almost every case the Department.)

(The end.)

WAS NOT SUPERSTITIOUS. But Some Ideas and Coincidences Made Him Feel Uncomfortable.

[New York Tribune.] "Superstition? No. I am not superstitious. they were somewhat superior in numbers to I don't believe in it at all-that is to say, I abthe total attacking force, though by no means | solutely refuse to accept circumstances which as much so as the difference in number of bri- strike one in a strange manner as anything other than circumstances-coincidences. And This battle of the second day did not begin | yet," and the speaker toyed with the slender until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and was | stem of his wine-glass, and seemed to be trying to find some expression which would explain

his views. The dinner party were smoking their cigars and chatting, when someone avowed his inability to shake off certain ideas which seemed like superstition.

"What I do not believe," the speaker went on, pushing the glass from him, " is that superstition is anything but imagination. But 630 sometimes I find superstition governing my and does so upon all occasions, whether 450 actions in spite of myself,"

"In other words," someone interposed, "you say to yourself that you are not, but you know | die-shaped fore-feet with long. compressed that you are." "No, not exactly,"

that you are." "Yes-no, that isn't it either," and his hand again reached for the wine glass.

down in Georgia, last Winter, a friend of mine | anterior members. gave me the 'left hind-foot of a graveyard rabbit.' A graveyard rabbit is one which is shot in a burying-ground between sundown and . 7.701 dark. The left hind-foot is a voodoo, and, according to tradition in Georgia, brings bad | dian form resembles a bear, the American looks luck to the man upon whose heart a cross is | not unlike a porcupine. As is the case with many defined with a couple of strokes of the soft other feral creatures, the history of our Amerbrown foot. I put the little thing in my pocket | ican badger has, says Dr. Coues, been curiously with a laugh. When I came home I was ill for invoived "not only with that of the European slight irritation, nothing more. You'll be all (In the second Corps, the brigades of the First | two weeks and could not go to my office during | species, but with several entirely distinct ani. | right in a day or two. I guess you had better and Third Divisions suffered their principal that time. I finally got out only to drop a mals." For example, Kalm confounds Taxidea losses the second day, while those of the Second | pretty sum on a stock which seemed the surest | with the ground-hog, and Kisson with an albino Division occurred mainly on the third day. As on the market, I went to the races alone and raccoon, and Buffon, who did not believe that it it is impossible to separate them, it will be near lost. I went with friends, and we all lost. At | was indigenous here, subsequently identified it | enough if we say that of the total loss of the the last moment I missed a contract which with the carcajou-"Blaireau d'Amerique," as Second Corps three fifths was suffered the would have been worth \$10,000 to me. I did Jervais calls this formidable cat. Since Lewis second day and two-fifths the third day. The not believe that the voodoo had anything to and Clarke's expedition, however that is, since Third and Fifth Corps suffered their entire do with my ill-fortune; but one day I took it the early part of the present century-reliable losses, or very nearly so, the second day.) from my pocket, and, feeling ashamed of my observations have been successively accumuweakness, put it in a drawer. I went to the lated, but not, unfortunately, to the extent of Total. 2d day. 3d day races the next day, not to try the effect of the furnishing a complete account of the creature change, mind you, and won on everything. | in question. My stock vindicated itself immediately. made a better contract than the one I lost. I | itat the badger may be properly called a hiber-

that it had nothing to do with my luck. "But you are superstitious," another diner "No, I'm not. But when one gets an idea the following May. Where the climate is less into his head like that, it makes him uncomfortable. The way I do is to remove the cause." not at all. In those sub-arctic areas about "Well," said one of the party, laughing, Hudson Bay, the badger avoids the sea-coast, "Here's another story." put in an interested | nipeg. There, as on the Upper Missouri and listener. "A friend of mine, on leaving Paris, elsewhere throughout the Middle and Northern sold his cob for 1,300 francs. The baggage of States, its home is upon barren plains or the old himself and wife amounted to 13 pieces. The buffalo ranges, where those smaller rodents in-

"that comes pretty near to superstition." number of the cab which took them to the digenous to America are found in abundance. station was 13. The steamer sailed on the 13th In such "central treeless regions of the United day of the month. There were 1,300 souls on | States * they occur in countless multiboard, and the steamer was wrecked. He tudes," Badgers have few or no dangerous encdoesn't believe in the unlucky 13, and he laughs | mics except man; they exist in localities where at the whole thing. But he has told me many | food is abundant, and so far from decreasing in | be discouraged by all who like fair play. Theretimes that he would never get on a steamer | numbers, the constant tendency of this race is under the same or similar circumstances, because it would make him miserable."

"I still maintain," said the advocate of 43 superstition, "that that is the good old doctrine ...2,186 of superstition." "But I'm not superstitious," declared the

"Of course not, but---" "I'll give you the rabbit's foot, if you will "No, thank you," and the laugh turned on Hoke made a charge on the north front of the scoffer.

FUR-BEARERS.

Something About the Animals Whose Warm Coats are Sacrificed for Man's Comfort.

THE BADGER.

There are but Four Genera Distributed Through the World-They are Subterranean Animals-They Differ in Europe, Asia, Africa and America In Size, Shape, Color, and Other Characteristics-In the United States They Range from Texas to Wisconsin, but are Practically Extinct East of the fox or coyote. Mississippi-They Delight in Digging and Do so Upon All Occasions-They are Hybernating Animals in Cold Latitudes-Strength, Astuteness and Tenscity are Developed in a Marked Degree-In Self-Defense They are Flerce and Formidable.

BY DR. J. H. PORTER.



ADGERS form in the Musteline group the Sub-family Melinæ. sight are scarcely exceeded by those displayed. There are but four ex- by the fox and wolverine. An uncovered trap, tant genera distributed through the grand divisions of the world, and of these the number

FETID BADGER. of species by which they are represented is unusually small in comparison with their wide geographical dispersion. In essential traits all badgers are much alike. All are highly fossorial; so much so that they may be described as subterranean animals, like our gophers and moles everywhere, rather than as ubaerial creatures inhabiting the surface of the | Meline, is earth. The plan of structure throughout this division corresponds to their peculiar habits of life. Badgers differ in Asia, Europe and America, both in size, bodily shape, color, and minor characters at large; but the frame, limbs, and extremities, disposition and degree of intelligence exhibit considerable sameness, wheresoever Meline are found. Thus the Hindu balloo-soor, or sand hog (Arctonyx collaris), inhabiting the region from Nepal to Aracan, is yellowish-white, and exceeds the American and European forms in bulk and length of limb and shout, so that "it is more like a bear ' than a badger. The fetid teledu (Mydaus meliceps) confined to the higher Javanese and Sumatran mountains, carries a coat of like hue, although finer texture, with that of the Indian genus, but instead of living in the lowlands and forming its colonies or temporary groups of burrows in sandy plains, as the animal does here and in Asia, it restricts its range to frigid elevations, and is said not to descend below 7,000 feet of altitude. Meles vulgaris, which is distributed over most of Great Britain and Europe, besides possessing allied species in Asia, exhibits features so markedly contrasted with



COMMON BADGER.

those attaching to both the geographical races of Gibbon's was from the Confederate artillery | into which the American genus (Taxidea Amer-"A MATTER OF ASTONISHMENT

In this case, and in the battle of Culp's Hill, that the typical species were ever combined." which were formerly confounded, are manithe diversities mentioned, however, the skeleton and muscular apparatus manifest like specializations in all members of this sub-family, and so far as these are known, they universally display analogous habits, with similar traits of temper and mental organization. Taxidae Americana, the badger which on this continent ranges northward from Texas to Wisconsin in the United States, and from this line west to the l'acific, is practically extinct east of the Mississippi, but is found also in the British Provinces and Hudson Bay Territories as far, according to Sir John Richardson, as 58° N. It is a stout, clumsy, nearly flat-footed and consequently slow creature, about 24 inches long, exclusive of the tail, whose average length may | Davis, to whom he said: be stated at six inches, and with a head that almost equals one-fifth of the length of the body. Its skin, which is loose and thick, bears a coarse, differ slightly from those of their Medical shaggy coat, varying considerably in coloration | England." Sir Stuart looked through the diwith fortuitous circumstances-age, temperature and sanitary condition-but, upon the Mr. Davis: whole, presenting "a general grizzle" composed of black, tawny-gray and white hairs. of names." As a rule, the top of the head is "blackish or dark brown, and invariably intersected by a misunderstood you; look at this," and he white stripe of variable width and prolongation backwards." Vertically, both body and out of Chicago. head are flattened, and the latter is decidedly conoidal in its outlines. The dental formula | with considerable emphasis to the man behind of badgers indicates 34 teeth, viz., six incisors and two canines of the usual carnivorous pattern in either jaw, and five grinders on both sides in the lower, with four in each ramus of the upper jaw. Its small eyes are set high, and placed somewhat behind the angle of the for a guide and you threw me a lot of old mouth, which is fringed with short and sparse whiskers. The ears, whose openings are very | you not?" wide, and whose concavities are naked, except for the continuation of the coat covering the external conch upon their inner edge, together with some longer loose hairs, are broad, rounded and low. Like Melinæ everywhere, the extremely fossorial babits of the animal, which DELIGHTS IN DIGGING,

prompted by necessity or not, involve those characteristically short, strong limbs and padclaws, that belong to all the sub-family. On | man may be robbed of his accent, so a guide their plantar and palmar surfaces the digital "Then you know that you are not, but say bulbs are bare, and the digits themselves consolidated and abbreviated, so that seen from above they have much the appearance of "oval pads." The feet and claws of the hind limbs "Let me give you an example. When I was | are much smaller than those belonging to their

Finally, badgers possess a peculiar sub-caudal pouch, and there is little distinction in outline between the root of the tail and base of the body, which tapers to meet it. Thus if the In-

Along the more northern latitudes of its habwouldn't carry the voodoo again, but I know | nating animal, entering, as it does, upon its Winter sleep in October, and not emerging from the nest of leaves and grass, which is constructed at the end of a long underground tunnel, until extreme, it either hibernates incompletely or nor does it inhabit the forests east of Lake Win-

> TOWARDS INCREASE. In habits of life Taxidea exhibit special traits which tend to screen them from observation, Not only are badgers predominantly subterranean, but when they emerge from their burrows, which in many places undermine the entire surface and almost prevent traveling, they go but a short distance abroad and are careful to keep in the vicinity of some secure retreat. With strength, tenacity and astuteness developed to a marked degree, the animal's conformation precludes it from making use of these qualities to any great extent in the pursuit of prey. Its food, which consists of prai

rie dogs, rats, mice, insects, snails, birds' eggs' SOLDIERS v. BONDHOLDERS

an occasional rabbit, and the honey, wax and A Plea for the Veterans by a Comrade, grabs of bees, is procured almost wholly through the remarkable excavating powers. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I notice a The form is strictly terrestrial, and they can neither climb nor swim; but a badger, using his | First Sergeant, Co. B, 47th Ohio, Spencer, N. Y., hind feet to cut away the soil, and his fore- in the issue of your paper of March 27th, that paws to throw it aside, digs so rapidly that he | strikes me as being the "true business," and as seems actually to sink into the earth before the something that all old soldiers ought to take observer's eyes. Their regular burrows are not | hold of right now, and push until they sucall inhabited, for besides being possessed with | ceed in getting the recognition from the Gova passion for digging, which induces them (in | ernment that they earned in the years from captivity at least) to make useless excavations, 1861 to 1865.

Capitalists, popularly known as "bondholdtheir food is secured by enlarging the aperture of the tunnels of other animals, such as prairie ers," loaned their money to carry on the war, dogs, from which latter the badger's hole only and in doing so, of course, took chances; for differs in its larger size and in the fact that it if the Union arms had not been victorious, the probabilities of their getting their money back invariably has a circular buttress or embankment around the entrance. Within its unwould have been slim indeed; and I give them derground retreat this animal is quite capable | all thanks, gratitude and honor for coming to of making a successful resistance to either the | the rescue with their coin at the time they did, and believe that they should have been paid, Although excessively wary and shy, these as they have been every dollar they loaned, creatures are only timid in the sense that they | with a fair rate of interest, But, right here, let us look at this matter as

formidable in self-defense alone. When brought a business proposition, in a cold business manto bay they will fight desperately, and as ner, leaving out all the elements of patriotism, their tenacity of life is great, their strength love for the old Union, its flag, etc. The bondholders had property, had large investments in considerable, and their means of offense by no means contemptible, it has not unfrequently various enterprises, had their wealth in such happened that unarmed men seeking to capture shape that they could not at a moment's notice put it in their pockets and seek safety in some To the trapper a badger appears in the charother place. If the rebellion succeeded it meant death to all of these enterprises, and a acter of an animal whose cunning and foreloss of everything invested therein. This must have been the case; because, if secession had says Gibson, only provokes "a look of conbeen a success, the change in our whole system tempt," and even when it is set with all the of Government, and the time that it would precautions needful for securing Reynard himnecessarily take to accommodate ourselves to self, the machine is frequently unearthed, the new order of things, if indeed we could or overturned, sprung, and the bait taken without would do so, would be so long that two or three injury to the robber. The reproductive process generations must live and die before anything among badgers is little known, and no accurate permanent could be established; so that the breaking up of the Government meant, practiinformation concerning their period of gestation or lactation is obtainable. At home "that cally, the breaking up and destruction of all ancient, peaceable and respectable animal," as private enterprises as well.

St. John calls the British representative of Taking this view of the matter, the wealthy man was bound to risk some of his wealth for the protection of the remainder, and, as he received good interest, it was, in fact, the best thing he could do, and, as a business proposition, was a good investment. Now, after this investment was made, on whom did it depend for success? offensive filth," but as in the Scotch Highlands

Not on the money-lenders by any means, and not on the great financiers of the country; but their dwellings upon the Western plains are it did depend on those brave young fellows who, not having had time to accumulate wealth, but who were just entering on the great struggle for fortune; who left business prospects, home, friends, mothers, wives and sweethearts, and all the comforts of a peaceful present and prosperous future-left all this to brave death in every form, to suffer privations, hardships and trials hardly dreamed of in all their lives before; some to linger, suffer and die in hospital; some to be instantly killed on the battlefield; some to be wounded, and thenceforth drag out a miserable existence; some to be starved, frozen and famished in rebel prisons. These were the men to whom the country looked for the safety of the Union, the der to dig beneath them. Raw meat was the henor of the flag and the security of the bonds held by the money-lenders.

food it preferred, but in this and other instances bread was not rejected. The various And right well did they do their work. The 'erring sisters" were brought back into the during daylight, lying curled up in a ball, but National family. Not a single star was perat night became playful and alert. When caged mitted to drop from the blue field of "Old they never hybernated, even in the severest Glory." The question as to whether people Glory." The question as to whether people are capable of self-government was solved in other active pursuits need a heavier watch than weather. If approached by strangers their coats bristled, considerably increasing the apthe affirmative, and greenbacks, that at one time | we have been offering heretofore, and we have made parent size, and a continual growling was kept during the struggle were worth but 40 cents on | arrangements to meet this demand. the dollar, were made equal in value with gold We have a special watch for the purpose which we suspicious and the temper uncertain, although and silver coin. The bondholders were paid, he observed indications of attachment to and principal and interest, in hard gold coin, and confidence in their constant attendants. Placed peace, plenty and prosperity once more prein a wooden barred cage they gnawed their way out, and whenever it was possible to make holes

And what is the reward of these heroes, the very flower of our population at the time, who dropped all private occupations and aspirations, literally "leaving the plow in the furrow," to

Winter the badger's coat becomes furry, and the pelt is then valuable, while their longer answer the call to arms? bairs are extensively used in the manufacture They were promised almost everything that of shaving-brushes. In a state of nature this goes to make life comfortable and happy. They animal, when surprised at a distance from its received their board and clothes-often a short own or some other hole, crouches in order to allowance of each-and from \$13 to \$16 per conceal itself, and its flattened body, short month in depreciated currency, and that is all. limbs and neutral-tinted skin usually make And for this what did they do? They inthe device effectual, since its colors assimilate corred dangers, bardships, privations and exwith those of surrounding objects. Their flesh posures of every kind. They made long marches is often eaten by Indians, but the glands that on land, and long voyages by sea. They fought belong to most Musfelidie generally render bloody battles. They made roads. They dug this kind of meat inedible by anyone more trenches. They built forts. They proved themselves the grandest army the world ever saw. They lost from one to five years of the most valuable portion of their lives; the very prime of their manhood, when ordinarily the whole future of a man's life is shaped and his pur-A small, decidedly English young man came poses settled. And after it was all over, they down from his apartments in the Richelien again proved themselves a greater army than yesterday morning and asked to see some of was ever organized in any country before, by the botel officials. He was taken to Manager quietly disbanding and mingling in civil life, without jar or discord, and this in spite of the croaking prophesies of "copperheads" and Mr. Davis tossed a directory to the guest,

stay-at-homes." And where are they now? A very few of them are wealthy and above all danger from pecuniary want. The great majority probably are in fair circumstances, and while health lasts will be able to earn a comfortable living for self and family. Many are in absolute want, and are living on the bounty of others or in

handed over a book of all the railroads running | public charitable institutions. And now what should be done? Pass "The National Tribune Service Pension Bill," or some other equally good service pension bill that would give every soldier and sailor who served his country, something to remind him that he did do something, and that the country appreciates it. The country is rich and prosperous, there is plenty of money, and the people would never feel the additional tax that this pension bill would impose.

Some time in the future, when we are all dead and gone, there will be large appropriations made to crect monuments to the memory of the dead soldiers; but I, for one, would prefer to take my share of the monumental fund while living, and I know several comrades who agree with me. This view of the matter may not be sentimental, but to me it seems sensible. It is true that this bill, or any bill that we can hope to have passed, will not give the old soldier much; but small as the amount is, it would be a great help to many, and as to those who do not need it for their own use, it would not be hard to find a worthy comrade on whom to bestow it, and to whom it would be a great

And it will not be long that the Government will have to pay these pensions; the men who wore the blue are all wearing "gray" now, not as a uniform, but as nature's signal that age is creeping on, and another quarter of a century will find but few of the old veterans to muster

How is this to be accomplished? Simply by bringing the matter forcibly before the Congress of the United States, and having a service pension bill passed.

The people are ready for it and willing that it should be done, and it only remains for the old soldiers to step to the front, in a body, and say to our Legislators, "Pass this bill," and the thing is accomplished. Let every veteran write to his Representative and say to him, "This bill must be passed," and stick to it, just as he did to his musket and cartridge-box while in the service, and keep at it, just as he did when he was pounding before Vicksburg and Richmand. and other places, and the same success will follow that crowned the soldier's efforts at those places. The soldiers hold the balance of political power, and ought to use it in securing what is justly their due, and what ought to have been accorded to them long ago; that is, some substantial recognition of their services in preserving the unity of this great people. All that is required is an organized and earnest effort on the part of every veteran, and a pension bill can be passed that will help many a poor old comrade on the last march, and add a small

stick to his campfire. And when it does come, and when the old soldier can go to the Pension Office and get the little allowance provided in the bill, let it not be given or received as an alms or charity grudgingly given and shamefacedly received, but rather let it be considered a good-will offering by a grateful country to her preservers; not not be induced to buy anything else instead. In an alms or bounty, but a souvenir of gratitude some stores persistent effort is made to sell other | for services rendered that cannot be measured by dollars and cents, but that will remind the men who saved the country that their sacon the substitute preparation. Now we submit rifices were not in vain, and that the country that such efforts are not honorable, and ought to was worth saving .- M. H. BAILHACHE, Co. I. 9th Ill., three months, and A. A. G., U. S. Vol., Martinez, Contra Costa County, Cal.

Chart of Massachusetts Soldiers. A work of unusual merit is a Chart of Massachusetts Organizations in the War of the Rebellion, the result of many years of earnest labor and patient compilation, by Comrade H. Leavans, of Somerville, Mass. It is a large sheet, and shows at a glance the history of every organization which left the State for the front, giving its time of service and command-Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only ing officers, army and corps in which it served, by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. and its killed, wounded and died of disease. The work has been admirably done. The price of the chart is \$1.

Went to the Front in '52.

[New York Sun.] The census man struck the Fifth ward of Brooklyn yesterday. In the house of a wellcommunication from Comrade Leonard Brooks, to-do German widow he had a funny experience. He got satisfactory answers to all the questions until he came to the one "Was your husband a soldier?"

"Yah," said the widow. "When did he go to the front?"

" In 1852."

"That cannot be."

made out another one.

"Oh, yah; dat vas so; he vas a 'sojer,' dat ie vas. "Well, where did he go to?" "He vent by der Staaten Island mit der Schnetzens." The man tore up the return in disgust and

> Mr. Stanley's Bride. [London Figuro.]

Miss Dorothy Tennant has an ample fortune, and Mr. Stanley is, of course, a wealthy man. If he goes out to "Darkest Africa" again it will bardly be for the sake of any pecuniary gain. Miss Tennant's friends affirm that he will spend the rest of his days in England. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that she will give up painting pictures or doing the pen-and-ink drawings which have excited so much admiration. Miss Tennant shares the political views of her uncle, who was defeated for the Patrick division, and the literary tastes of her cousin, Mr. Hamilton Aide,

The Old Problem. [Philadelphia Press] "Were you ever in love before, Edwin?"

"Great Cesar!" he cried, in anguish, "am I never to be free from that awful question?" "And what is strange about it?" " All the girls I ever loved have asked it, and when I tell 'em 'yes' they answer they would't have thought it from the way I acted. And now here you are laying wires to ring in the

His Desire Gratified.

same old conundrum."

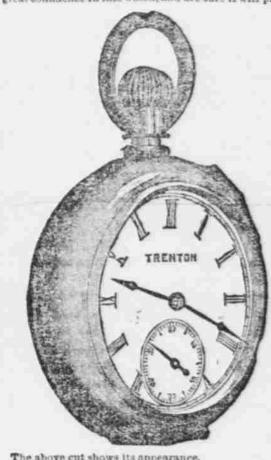
[Yonkers Statesman.] "Ah, love, I would like to listen to you all night," said Clarence as he rose to go. Six months after they were married he chanced to stop out fifteen minutes after his hour, and he had his desire gratified.

> The Reason Why He Didn't. [Burlington Free Press.]

Temperance Advocate-Governor, why are you so chary about tackling the liquor problem? You know our laws need some awakening of public sentiment to back them up. The Governor-I suppose it is the old maxim of my farmer father that still clings to me. He used to say, "Never meddle with the bars, Richard, when you can climb the fence."

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the War of the Rebellion were captured and held a prisoners of war, should immediately send their ful ames, company and regiment, an I postoffice adores with statement showing date and place of capture, and date and place of release or parole, to GEORGE E. LEMON,

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